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BCStats

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- **BC's inflation rate pushes 2.4% in October**
- **Retailers in BC see receipts advance 0.6% in September**
- **Approximately 22% of British Columbians made a charitable donation in 2009**

Prices

- **Consumer prices in British Columbia were up 2.4% in October compared to the same month a year earlier.** Much of the increase was due to a sharp rise in the cost of energy, primarily gasoline (+9.2%) and electricity (+8.8%). Excluding energy, inflation in the province would have been 1.8%. Part of the increase in consumer prices can also be attributed to the introduction of the HST in July.

  The cost of food shot up 3.3%, mainly due to a jump (+6.5%) in the price of restaurant meals. Grocery bills also climbed (+1.6%) for a second straight month following a period of nine consecutive declines.

  Shelter costs advanced 2.2% led by higher property taxes (+4.8%) and utilities (+9.9%). The cost of operating and furnishing a household rose (+1.6%), while clothing (-0.8%) and footwear (-0.3%) were slightly less expensive.

  Increased prices for passenger vehicles (+3.5%) and gasoline (+9.2%) pushed the cost of transportation considerably higher (+3.6%) in October. Despite a 1.4% dip in average cost of pharmaceuticals, health & personal care prices rose sharply (+3.4%) as prices of personal care services rose markedly (+8.7%).

  Prices for recreation, education & reading materials were higher (+1.2%), led by a significant rise in cable & satellite bills (+11.5%). Alcohol and tobacco costs were also up (+2.7%) from year ago. *Data Source: Statistics Canada*

- **Nationally, consumer prices rose 2.4% in October with much of the increase attributable to price hikes for gasoline (+8.8%).** Higher energy costs contributed to rising inflation in every province. Ontario (+3.4%), Nova Scotia (+2.9%), Newfoundland & Labrador (+3.0%) and BC (+2.4%) all posted price level increases at or above the national average. *Data Source: Statistics Canada*

The Economy

- **Retailers in British Columbia saw sales advance 0.6% (*seasonally adjusted*) in September, marking the first significant rise in retail trade recorded since May.** Gains at electronic & appliance (+6.9%) as well as furniture & home furnishing (+6.3%) stores offset a slowdown at food & beverage stores (-0.6%), motor vehicle & parts dealers (-0.5%) and gasoline stations (-0.5%).

  Nationally, retail trade was up 0.6% in September with all provinces except Manitoba (-0.3%) registering an increase in sales. A sharp increase (+1.2%) in revenues collected at motor vehicle & parts dealers provided the largest share of the overall increase.
  Data Source: Statistics Canada & BC Stats

Third Quarter in Review

- **Retail receipts in British Columbia fell for a second consecutive quarter, slipping 0.3% (*seasonally adjusted*) during the third quarter of 2010.** Declines were widespread with most major types of retailers posting a slowdown in activity. The most notable drops in sales were at furniture and home furnishing stores (-9.1%), gasoline stations (-2.7%) and motor vehicle & parts dealers (-1.5%). However, sales at food & beverage stores, which

Did you know...

When shopping for Christmas, nearly half (48%) of British Columbians say they either do not set a budget or set one but rarely stick to it.

Data Source: Ipsos Canada

account for roughly one-quarter of the retail sector's revenues, increased 1.8%.

Nationally, retail sales rose 0.7% in the third quarter, recovering much of the ground lost during the previous period. Manitoba (+2.7%), Saskatchewan (+2.6%) and Alberta (+1.9%) all recorded revenue growth well above the national average, while BC (-0.3%) and Nova Scotia (-1.7%) were the only provinces to post drops in retail activity.

Data Source: Statistics Canada & BC Stats

RRSP Contributions

- **Just under one-quarter (24%) of tax payers in British Columbia contributed to a registered retirement savings plan (RRSP) in 2009.** Despite a slight increase (+1.2%) in the number of people who filed an income tax return, the number of RRSP contributors fell sharply (-5.1%). Over the past decade, the share of British Columbians who contributed to an RRSP has slipped from 30% in 2000 to 24% in 2009. Compared to the previous year, the median contribution level remained unchanged in 2009 at $3,000. Since 2000, median contributions have increased only slightly (+3.4%), while median employment income has jumped by more than one quarter (+28.7%).

  The average age of RRSP contributors was 45 years, an increase of two years from the average age in 2000. British Columbians aged 45 to 54 years made up the largest share (29%) of those that contributed to an RRSP, followed by 35 to 44 year olds (23%) and then 55 to 64 year olds (21%). Less than one in five (18%) RRSP contributors were aged 25 to 34 years and fewer than one in twenty (4%) were under the age of 25. *Data Source: Statistics Canada*

Charitable Donations

- **In 2009, approximately 22% of tax payers in British Columbia made charitable donations.** Just over 692,000 donors (-5.1%) gave a total of $1.1 billion (-6.3%). Since 2000, the percentage of tax payers who made charitable donations has fallen from roughly one quarter (24%) to just over one in five (22%) by 2009. The average age of those who donated to charity was 54 years. Average size of donations climbed with age, with the smallest donations coming from those aged 24 years and younger ($620) and the highest average level of donations coming from those over the age of 65 ($2,060).

  Nationally, roughly 23% of Canadians made charitable donations totalling $7.8 billion in 2009, a drop of 5.3% compared to the previous year. Likely due to the economic downturn, charitable donations have slumped a combined 10.4% since 2007. Manitobans (26%) were the most likely to have made charitable donations in 2009, followed by those in Saskatchewan (25%) and Prince Edward Island (25%). *Data Source: Statistics Canada*

The Nation

- **Canada's travel deficit with the rest of the world narrowed by $235 million during the third quarter of 2010.** American visitors increased (+1.2%) their expenditures while travelling through Canada, while Canadians travelling to the US reduced their spending considerably (-4.9%).

  Travellers from countries other than the United States, accounting for just over two-thirds (68%) of spending by foreigners, opened their wallets while in Canada with expenditures jumping 3.2%. However Canadians also spent more while travelling overseas (+2.7%) leaving our travel deficit with countries other than the US relatively unchanged. *Data Source: Statistics Canada*

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For data originating from Statistics Canada, data sourced to 'Statistics Canada' has been retrieved from CANSIM, the agency's electronic database; otherwise the source is identified as 'SC' plus the catalogue number.

Infoline Report

Contact: Lillian Hallin
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originally published in
Business Indicators, issue 2010-11

Science-related Occupations

This article is excepted from a recent relase on science-related occupations. The full article is available online at:
http://workbc.ca/docs/BC_Science_Related_Occupations.pdf

Defining science-related occupations

What is a science-related occupation? There are many different types of jobs that could be considered science-related. In this report, "science" has been narrowly defined to include natural and applied sciences such as biology, chemistry, computer science, engineering, mathematics, medical science and physics. Occupations related to social sciences such economics, political science or sociology are excluded from the definition of science-related occupations.

Professional and technical occupations in natural and applied sciences clearly have a strong science-related component. As well, health professionals are traditionally viewed as being employed in science-related jobs.

In this study, technical and skilled health occupations (e.g., medical technologists, lab technicians, opticians and midwives) are also considered to be science-related since they require some scientific training and use scientific tools and equipment on the job. However, assisting occupations (e.g., dental assistants or nursing aides) were excluded since they do not typically require the use of scientific knowledge, tools or equipment on the job.

Scientific research is commonly done at large universities, and also occurs at post-secondary and other educational institutions. Scientific researchers employed by these institutions in a teaching position are clearly working in a science-related occupation. However, the National Occupational Classification System (NOC), which is used to classify occupations, includes teachers and professors in education-related occupations. There is not sufficient information to determine what proportion of these educators could be considered scientists as opposed to social scientists, or educators in other fields such as the arts.

Therefore, the definition of science-related occupations used in this report includes the following NOC categories:

- Professional occupations in natural and applied sciences (NOC 21);
- Technical occupations related to natural and applied sciences (NOC 22);
- Professional occupations in health (NOC 31); and
- Technical and skilled occupations in health (NOC 32)

The National Occupational Classification System (NOC)

In Canada, the National Occupational Classification system has been developed to categorize about 30,000 different types of jobs into standardized groupings. These groupings are defined based on skill levels and training, as well as the type of work that a job typically involves[1]. The listing is periodically reviewed and updated to reflect changes in the labour market (for example, technological developments may lead to new types of jobs being done by workers). The version of NOC currently in use was developed in 2006.

There are ten major groupings within the NOC system. These range from sales and service occupations to occupations that are unique to certain types of industries (for example, miners and farm operators are employed in occupations that are specific to the mining and agriculture industries).

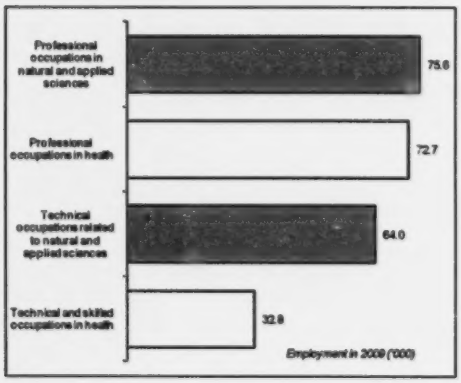
The NOC system is hierarchical, meaning that each major group contains many sub-groupings that aggregate up to the main categories. A numerical code is used to show this structure. For example, category 02 (Natural and applied science and related occupations) includes two sub-groups (021 Professional occupations in natural and applied sciences and 022 Technical occupations related to natural and applied sciences), which are further divided into other sub-groupings which are numerically coded to show the hierarchy. NOC code 0211 (Physical science professionals) is an aggregation of five sub-categories (02111 to 02115)

[1] More information on NOC is available at:http://www5.hrsdc.gc.ca/noc/english/noc/2006/AboutNOC.aspx

How many people work in science-related occupations?

There were 245,200 British Columbians working in science-related occupations in 2009. A total of 75,600 worked in professional occupations in natural and applied sciences, slightly more than the 72,700 employed as health care professionals. Another 64,000 people worked in technical occupations related to natural and applied sciences while 32,800 had jobs in technical and skilled occupations in health.

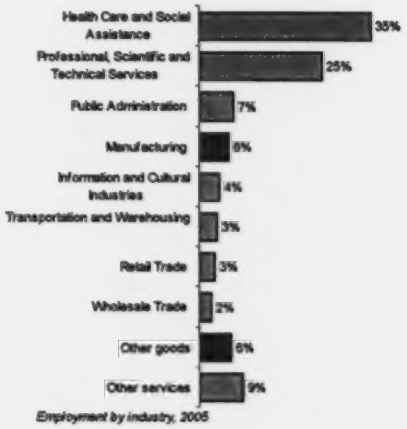
Figure 1: Nearly 140,000 British Columbians worked in professional and technical occupations in natural and applied sciences



Data Source: BC Labour Market Outlook, 2009-2019

Science-related occupations account for a significant portion of total employment in the province. In 2009, one in nine BC workers was employed in these occupations, making it the fourth-largest occupational group in the province. The most common occupational group was sales and service occupations, which employed one in every four BC workers. Another 17% of the workforce was employed in business, finance & administrative occupations while 15% worked as trades, transport & equipment operators.

Figure 2: One in nine British Columbia workers was employed in a science-related occupation in 2009



Data Source: Statistics Canada & BC Labour Market Outlook, 2009-2019

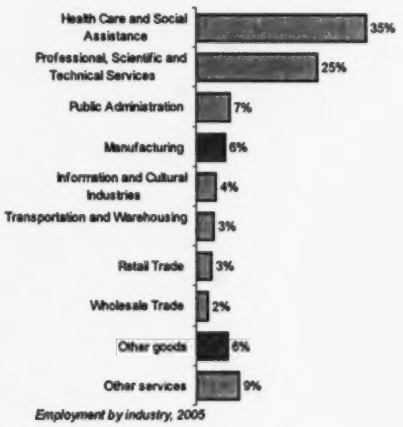
Which industries employ workers in science-related occupations?

Every industry in the province employs at least some workers in science-related occupations, but (based on the latest Census figures) six out of ten jobs in these occupations are in just two industries: health care & social assistance and professional, scientific & technical services. The health care & social assistance industry is the largest employer, providing 35% of all jobs in these occupations. This industry includes hospitals and nursing homes, offices of doctors, dentists, veterinarians and other health care professionals, medical and dental labs and other similar types of establishments.

The professional, scientific and technical services industry, which employs 25% of the workers in these occupations, includes engineering, computer and software design, surveying and mapping, environmental consulting, and research and development establishments, all of which employ many workers with science-related skills.

The third largest employer of workers in science-related occupations is public administration, which provides jobs for about 7% of all employees in these occupations. This includes researchers and analysts in federal and provincial governments (for example, in the management of natural resources such as forests and fisheries, operation of computer systems, building-related occupations such as engineers and inspectors, and other types of research).

Figure 3: Most workers are employed in the health care or professional, scientific & technical services industry



Data Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census of Canada

In manufacturing (6%), most of the workers in science-related occupations are engineers or computer systems professionals. The information and cultural service industry (4%) includes broadcasting and film-making. Scientific occupations in this industry are largely related to computer services and software development.

In the transportation and warehousing industry (3%), science-related occupations include pilots, flight engineers, deck officers, air traffic controllers and other transportation officers, as well as engineers and computer service professionals.

Retail and wholesale trade employ computer service professionals as well as engineers, workers in technical occupations, and some workers in health care professions. The forestry and logging industry primarily hires forest professionals and technologists, while the agriculture industry employs biologists and other science professionals, as does the fishing, hunting and trapping industry.

Employment of recent graduates

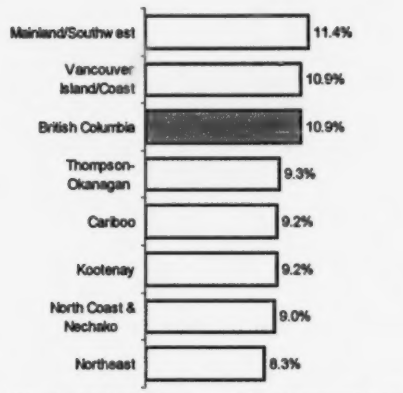
Among recent graduates[2] in selected occupations surveyed in 2009, most had found jobs that were relevant to their education and training. Nearly all (96%) civil engineering technologists were in jobs that matched their skills as were 93% of pharmacists and 91% of computer programmers and interactive media developers (91%). Rates were only slightly lower for civil engineers (89%) and software engineers and designers (88%). Most recent graduates had found work in the province.

Where are the jobs located?

Just under 11% of all workers in BC are employed in science-related occupations. However, these occupations account for a slightly larger share (just over 11%) of total employment in Mainland/Southwest.

[2] Baccalaureate Graduate and Diploma, Associate Degree and Certificate Student Outcomes Surveys

Figure 4: Science-related occupations account for a larger-than-average share of total employment in Mainland/Southwest



Data Source: BC Labour Market Outlook, 2009-2019

This is, to some extent, due to the fact that some types of facilities (such as those providing specialized health care services) are most likely to be located in population centres where they can provide services to local residents as well as people who come from other parts of the province to use them. Similarly, research facilities are often found in larger centres where it is easier to find skilled workers and there are usually more opportunities to collaborate with researchers and students at post-secondary institutions.

Characteristics of workers in science-related occupations

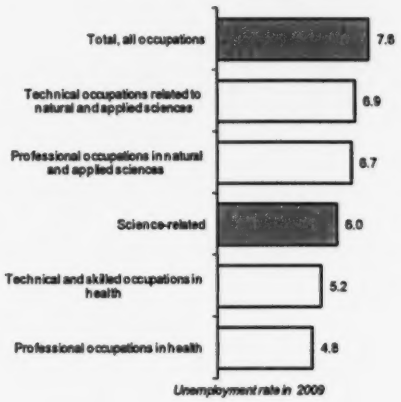
A note about the data...

With the exception of unemployment rates, which are based on model data, the information in this section comes from the Labour Force Survey (LFS).

This information is not available at a level of detail that would make it possible to exclude non-science-related health occupations from the totals. It should be noted that the "science & health" category in some of the charts in this section includes science-related occupations as well as some non-science-related occupations in health. Descriptions of occupational groups in these charts reflect the naming conventions used in the LFS.

British Columbia, together with the rest of Canada, entered a recessionary period in late 2008, and weak labour market conditions persisted throughout 2009. The unemployment rate, which had been at historic lows, rose to 7.6%, with job losses occurring throughout the economy.

Figure 5: Unemployment rates in science-related occupations are lower than average

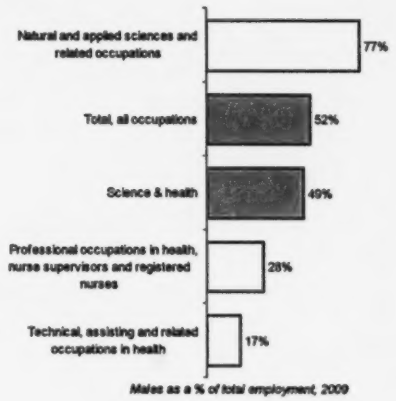


Data Source: BC Labour Market Outlook, 2009-2019

As a whole, the number of people working in science-related occupations declined in 2009, but this was largely due to job losses in natural and applied sciences. Employment in health-related occupations was more stable.

Regardless of where the economy is in the business cycle, workers in science-related occupations are less likely to experience unemployment than those in other types of jobs. In 2009, when BC's unemployment rate averaged 7.6%, the jobless rate remained low in professional (4.8%) and technical and skilled (5.2%) health-related occupations. It was also well below average in professional (6.7%) and technical (6.9%) occupations related to natural and applied sciences. The jobless rate for all science-related occupations was 6.0% in 2009.

Figure 6: Most workers in natural and applied science occupations are men; in health occupations, most jobs are held by women

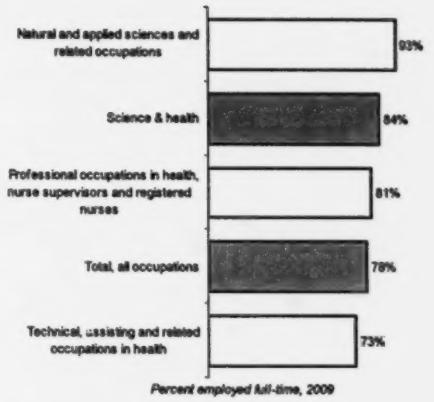


Data Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey

There is a clear dichotomy within this group when it comes to the male-female composition of the workforce. Men make up just over half (52% in 2009) of all workers in the province. However, they hold more than three-quarters (77%) of the jobs in natural and applied sciences and related occupations. At the other end of the spectrum, the vast majority of workers in health-related occupations are female. Seventy-two percent of health care professionals are women, and they make up an even larger share (83%) of those working in technical, assisting and related occupations in health.

Although men outnumber women three to one in the natural and applied science professions, there are some types of professions where women are better represented. Census data for 2005 indicates that 37% of mathematicians, statisticians and actuaries were female, as were 41% of those working in technical occupations in the physical sciences. However, just 10% of engineers were women, and they made up a similarly small percentage of those employed in technical occupations related to engineering.

Figure 7: Full-time work is common in science and health occupations...



Data Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey

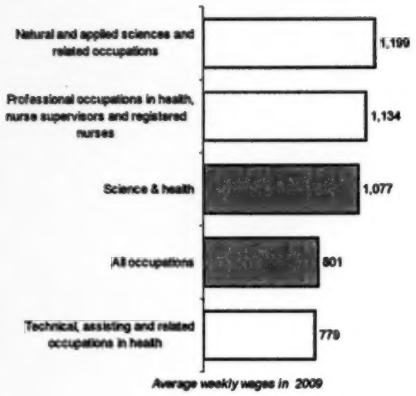
Workers in science-related occupations are more likely to be employed full-time than other British Columbians. Ninety-three percent of those employed in natural and applied science-related occupations held full-time jobs in 2009. This compares to just 78% of all workers in the province. Health care professionals were also highly likely (81%) to have full-time employment. However, this type of work arrangement was somewhat less common for workers in technical, assisting & related occupations in health (73%).

The earnings of workers in science-related occupations reflect the fact that most of them are highly-trained, skilled workers who are employed full-time. In 2009, the average worker in BC earned $801 per week. Those employed in natural and applied sciences and related occupations took home an average of $1,199 per week while health care professionals earned an average of $1,134 per week.

However, weekly wages in technical, assisting and related occupations ($779) were slightly below the average for all occupations in the province. Workers in assisting occupations (which are non-science-related) make up about 54% of total employment in this group. These workers are usually

not as highly skilled as technical workers, and that is reflected in their relative pay scales. At the same time, full-time employment is less common in this group, and with fewer hours spent on the job, weekly earnings are commensurately lower.

Figure 8: ...and wages are relatively high



Data Source: Statistics Canada & BC Stats, Based on Labour Force Survey data

Labour Market Outlook

About the Labour Market Outlook

The information presented in this section comes from the BC Labour Market Outlook 2009-2019, which is based on a model of the demand for and supply of labour by occupation and region. The model is used to help identify occupations that may be facing potential labour shortages. More information about the model and a report summarizing its results is available at:

http://www.workbc.ca/docs/BCLMOutlook.pdf

Factors influencing the demand for, and supply of, labour

In order to forecast likely trends in the demand for and supply of labour, it is necessary to consider a wide variety of factors. These include expected changes in regional, provincial, national and international economic conditions since the demand for labour rises and falls with the state of the economy. During expansionary periods, employers are more likely to increase their workforce in order to meet increased demand for their products. However, during economic contractions, some employers may hesitate to lay off workers, partly because the cost of training new workers in the future may be high. In addition, some collective agreements limit the ability of employers to reduce the size of their workforce. This means that when economic conditions pick up and the demand for their products expands, these employers may have excess labour capacity that they can draw on before they begin hiring new workers.

Economic conditions are not the only factors that influence labour market demand. In an ageing society, the need for health care workers is more likely to be related to factors such as the general age and health of the population. The need for health care services usually increases with age. With the baby boom population nearing or already in retirement, it is likely that the demand for many of the services provided by people working in health-related occupations will increase. In other words, both demographic and economic factors must be considered when forecasting the demand for labour.

There are also many factors that influence the supply of available labour. These include changes in the size of the population as a result of net international and inter-provincial migration, as well as births and deaths. With an ageing population, retirements and changing labour force participation rates may also be factors.

As well, some workers change occupations when they move to new jobs, or simply because they are seeking new opportunities. In some occupations which require a high degree of training, the supply of labour is affected by the availability of training programs as well as changes in the number of students registered in and graduating from these programs. These are just some of the many factors that can influence the available supply of labour.

Measuring changes in labour market supply and demand

A commonly used measure of labour market conditions is the unemployment rate, which shows the relationship between labour supply and demand. The unemployment rate is calculated as the percentage of the available supply of workers that is either unable to find work, or temporarily without employment.

Even when labour market conditions are robust, there will always be some people who are unemployed – for example, when they are in transition between jobs or when there is a mismatch between the skills they have and those that potential employers are seeking. It is possible to determine the extent to which labour supply falls short of meeting labour demand by looking at the gap between the normal and actual rate of unemployment.

About the

"normal rate of unemployment"...

There are many different reasons why workers may be unemployed. Some are unemployed because of changing economic conditions.

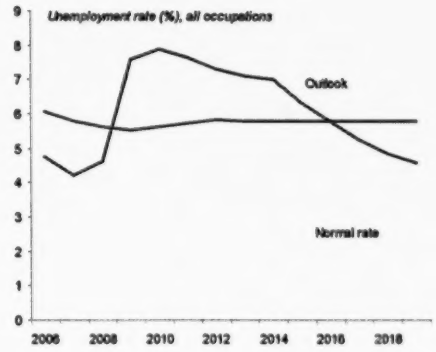
Others are temporarily unemployed because they are moving from one job to another; this type of unemployment is called frictional unemployment.

Sometimes the skills needed by employers do not match those of people looking for work leaving some (at least temporarily) unemployed; this is called structural unemployment.

Finally, unemployment can occur as a result of the seasonal nature of some occupations; this kind of unemployment is called seasonal unemployment.

The sum of frictional, structural and seasonal unemployment is considered "normal" (also commonly referred to as "natural") unemployment. The number of those normally unemployed as a percentage of the total labour force is called the "normal rate of unemployment".

Figure 9: For the province as a whole, the unemployment rate is forecast to fall below its normal value in 2016



Data Source: BC Labour Market Outlook, 2009-2019

Figure 9 compares the expected unemployment rate in all occupations to the normal rate of unemployment (which is currently about 5.5%, but is expected to rise to 5.8% by 2019). It shows that in the short run, the supply of labour[3] is expected to significantly exceed the demand for workers[4] and as a result the unemployment rate is forecast to remain above its usual value.

However, over the longer term, the demand for workers is expected to grow faster than the supply, and starting in 2016, it is expected that the unemployment rate will fall below its normal value, meaning that the province will be approaching a situation in which labour shortages could be problematic since those who are without work are most likely to be either between jobs, or unemployed because their skills do not match the needs of employers who are hiring.

[3] The number of people either working, or looking for work in these occupations

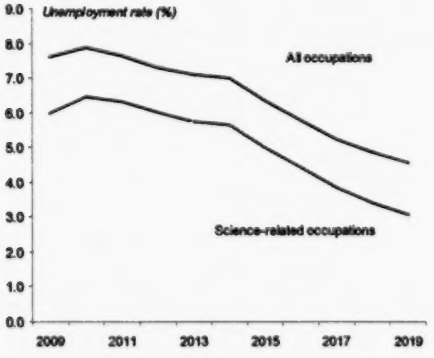
[4] The number of people working in these occupations, plus those in transition between jobs

Figure 10: The supply of labour is expected to match the demand for workers in science-related occupations by 2019

Data Source: BC Labour Market Outlook, 2009-2019

At present, the supply of available labour exceeds the demand for workers in science-related occupations. However as the economy begins to gain momentum, and some of the demographic and other factors mentioned previously come into play, it is expected that the gap will narrow, so that by 2019, demand and supply will be virtually balanced. This means that people looking for work in these occupations should be able to find jobs, while employers should be able to find workers to fill vacant positions.

Figure 11: Unemployment rates are forecast to remain lower than in other occupations



Data Source: BC Labour Market Outlook, 2009-2019

It should be noted that a rapid rise in the demand for workers is the reason why the labour supply gap is expected to close. Employment in science-related occupations is forecast to increase 26% by 2019, well above the 19% increase anticipated for the economy as a whole. The supply of available workers with these skills is forecast to expand 23% over the same period, and it is expected that unemployment rates will remain well below the average for all workers in the province.

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BC at a glance . . .

POPULATION (thousands)	Jul 1/2010	% change on one year ago
BC	4,531.0	1.6
Canada	34,108.8	1.2
GDP and INCOME (Released Nov 4)		
(BC - at market prices)	2009	% change on one year ago
Gross Domestic Product (GDP) *($ millions)*	191,006	-3.4
GDP *($ 2002 millions)*	161,851	-1.8
GDP *($ 2002 per Capita) (reflects revised pop)*	36,287	-3.5
Personal Disposable Income *($ 2002 per Capita)*	25,374	-1.9
TRADE ($ millions, seasonally adjusted)		% change on prev. month
Manufacturing Shipments - Sep 2010	3,082	1.5
Merchandise Exports - Sep 2010	2,402	4.1
Retail Sales - Aug 2010	4,771	-0.1
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX	% change on	12-month avg
(all items - Sep 2010)	one year ago	% change
BC	1.6	0.8
Vancouver	1.9	1.1
Victoria	1.2	0.5
Canada	1.9	1.4
LABOUR FORCE (thousands)		% change on
(seasonally adjusted)	Oct 2010	prev. month
Jobs Created (-Lost) - BC	1.5	
Labour Force - BC	2,507.0	0.0
Employed - BC	2,321.8	0.1
Unemployed - BC	185.1	-1.5
		Sep 2010
Unemployment Rate - BC *(percent)*	7.4	7.5
Unemployment Rate - Canada *(percent)*	7.9	8.0
INTEREST RATES (percent)	Nov 17/2010	Nov 18/2009
Prime Business Rate	3.00	2.25
Conventional Mortgages - 1 year	3.35	3.80
- 5 year	5.19	5.84
US-CANADA EXCHANGE RATE	Nov 17/2010	Nov 18/2009
(avg. noon spot rate) Cdn $ per US $	1.0207	1.0500
(closing rate) US $ per Cdn $	0.9763	0.9483
AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGE RATE		% change on
(industrial aggregate - dollars)	Oct 2010	one year ago
BC	828.30	2.4
Canada	830.61	1.8

SOURCES:

Population, Gross Domestic Product, Trade, Prices, Labour Force, Wage Rate } Statistics Canada

Interest Rates, Exchange Rates: Bank of Canada Weekly Financial Statistics

For latest Weekly Financial Statistics see www.bankofcanada.ca

Science Related Occupations

How many people work in science-related occupations? Which industries employ them? What's the labour market outlook for workers in these occupations? A recently-released report on science-related occupations explores these issues. On WorkBC site; authored by BC Stats.

http://workbc.ca/docs/BC_Science_Related_Occupations.pdf

Trade Occupations Outlook to 2019

The BC Trade Occupations Outlook report provides an outlook for trade occupations for the province as a whole, as well as for its seven development regions for the period 2009-2019. The analysis is based on a representative list of 15 trade occupations covering 82 separate trades and over 85 percent of active B.C. apprentices as of June 30, 2010. Selected occupations are concentrated in two NOC skill types: Trades, Transport and Equipment Operators and Related Occupations (NOC7), and Sales and Service Occupations (NOC6). The occupational forecast included in this report comes from the B.C. Labour Market Outlook: 2009-2019 report, which was produced from B.C.'s new Labour Market Scenario Model.

http://workbc.ca/docs/BC_tradesoccupationoutlook_2009-2019.pdf

Small Business Profile 2010

The 2010 Edition of the annual profile of small business in British Columbia is now available. The report provides information on British Columbia's small businesses, including number of businesses, employment and small business' contribution to the provincial economy.

www.bcstats.gov.bc.ca/data/bus_stat/busind/sm_bus.asp#sbp

Released this week by BC Stats

- Consumer Price Index, October 2010
- Quarterly Regional Statistics, 3rd Quarter 2010
- Business Indicators, November 2010

Next week

- Labour Force Statistics, November 2010
- Earnings & Employment Trends, Nov.2010

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